## THE METROPOLITAN PRESS.

Progress of the New York Daily News-

papers. Thirty-four years ago, viz., in 1820, the following daily papers were published in this city. Their circulation is given as estimated at that time, and will be generally admitted by those now living who were then familiar with the New York press:—

Names of Daily Papers in 1820.	Circulation.
New York Gazette	1,000
Diercantile Advertiser	Constant Astron
Cational Advocate.	1,200
Calumbian	800
Daily Advertiser	Tyd00
Commercial Advertiser	
Lening Post	2 000
American	1,000
Total 8 namers	10.800
Total, 8 papers  A serage circulation	1,350
	NAME AND POST OF PERSONS ASSESSED.

the principal commercial papers were the two first on the list—the Gazette, published by Lang, Trener & Co., and the Mercantile Advertiser, by A mos Butler & Co. These were old concerns, poorly managed, except in the collection of ship news and advertisements; but they were the favorite papers of the merchants. They were seldom encumbered with editorial matter, and gave but a feeble idea of what was passing in the world around them.

A ew paragraphs of foreign and domestic items, with the ship news, made up the columns not devoted to advertisements. The Daily Advertiser, esto bished by Dwight, Townsend & Walker, attempted to combine political editorials with commercial matter; but the paper was unpopular with a great majority of the public, and was but feebly su-tained, mainly by the personal friends of the editor and proprietors. The Columbian was an old democratic paper, which had been established harles Holt, and afterwards purchased by the hte Alden Spooner, of Brooklyn. It followed the emporary retirement of that statesman from public about 1822, the paper went out of existence. Mr. Clinton's course was subsequently sustained here by the Statesman, edited by Carter and Prentiss.

The National Advocate was established by the democratic opponents of DeWitt Clinton, and was first edited by Henry Wheaton, afterwards by M. M. Man, until it fell into the hands of Thomas Snowoen, printer, as agent of Henry Eckford, soon after which Noah left it, about 1825, and established the New York National Advocate, which existed but a short time. Nosh then started the New York Enquirer, which he finally sold out to Webb, after the election of Gen. Jackson, in 1828.

The Commercial Advertiser, published by Francis Hall & Co., had been edited by Mr. Zachariah Lewis, who was also the principal proprietor. He sold it out to Colonel William L. Stone, about 1820, and Col. Stone edited the paper for more than twenty years afterwards, up to the time of his death. The well known William Coleman continued to edit the Evening Post for many years after 1820, and stood at the head of the New York editors for ability. The American was established in 1818 or 1819,

b. Charles King and others, and was the organ that class of federalists who opposed the administration of Governor Clinton. It was for a time in considerable favor at Tammany Hall, but finally separated from the majority of the democrats i sopporting John Quincy Adams for the Presidency The American continued in existence for over twenty-five years, when it was sold out to Webb, of the Courier and Enquirer.

The population of the city in 1820 was 123,700, or about one-fifth the present population, and the above small a proportion of the people were then sub scribers to the daily press. The annual subscription to both morning and evening papers was tendollars, and most of the advertising in the commercial papers came from annual advertisers, who paid thirty or forty dollars a year. A few extra papers were sold at the desks of the various offices for six cents each, but the system of sales by boys was unknown notil the establishment of the penn

press, commencing in 1830.

The first penny paper published in this city, and we believe, in the United States, was a very small sheet eased The Man, printed by George H. Evans which was the organ of the working men whose doctrines coincided with those of Frances Wright and Robert Dale Owen. The Man was com-menced about the year 1800, and had an ex-latence of several years. In 1833 two daily peany papers were started, viz.;—the Sun, by Day and Wiener, and the Daily Bee, by John Kingsley. They were followed by the Transcrip published by Hayward and others, and the Jeffe sowian, by Childs and Devoe. These four paper sold at one cent each, were all in existence in 183 but finally the Sun was the only one which prove sive to sustain itself.

in 1832 a careful estimate of the circulation of t New York city press of all kinds was prepared ar published in Williams' Register of that year, I which we find that the aggregate circulation of t daily papers then published was nearly doub that of the daily press in 1820-twelve years befo the aggregate in 1832 being 18,200, against 10,8 in 1820.

The following is a list of the daily papers publis

ed in the city in 1832:	
Name.	Publishers.
New York Gazette.	John Lang & Co.
Mercantile Advertiser	A. & E. Butler.
Dally Advertiser	Dwight, Townsend & Co.
Courier and Enquirer	J. Watson Webb.
Journal of Commerce	Hale & Hallock
Standard	John I. Mumford.
Advocate and Journal	Redwood Fisher.
Morning Post	
Commercial Advertiser	Francis Hall & Co.
E ening Post	
American	Charles King.
Daily Sentinel	
Moral Daily Advertiser	Goodell & Hines.
Total, 13 papers; averag	re circulation, 18,200-

ave rage to each paper, 1,400. It is stated in Williams' Register for 1834, that the average circulation of the ten large daily papers

then published in the city, was about 1,700 each, faking 17,000 sheets issued daily. To this amount into be added the circulation of the three penny mpers, which was then very small, of course, as her were but little known for some years after the commencement of the enterprise.

These statements show how slow was the progress of the New York daily press previous to the year 1835, when the New York HERALD was established. Under the old system pursued by the large daily papers, very few of them materially increased their circulation—none, comparatively, when it is taken into consideration the vast increase of the population, wealth, commerce, and the industrial pursuits of the city and its inhabitants. Some improvements in obtaining commercial and other news were made by the Journal of Commerce and Courier and Enguirer, which were afterwards imitated by other papers, but the circulation of all the large papers continued very limited among the mass of the population. The establishment of the Sun as a cheap paper, produced but little effect on the character of the New York press; but it enabled the poorer Classes to supply themselves with a daily paper, such pe it was; and thus by encouraging a taste for reading among these classes, it gradually acquired a large circulation and advertising patronage. Had no other cheap paper been established but the San, It is not probable that the large daily papers would have materially declined in numbers and circulation, during the period of twenty-one years since the existence of the prnny press.

A large number of changes have taken place in the large daily papers which have been commenced within the last twenty-five years. Among those established within that period, which flourished for a t me and have gone out of existence after a brief tion, as now recollected, are the Statesman, by a Prentise; the Times, by G.S. Silliman; the al, by Redwood Fisher; the ns; the Evening Star, by Holland, Sanford &

Times, by N. T. Eldredge. It will be observed that no less than three taily papers called the Times have flourished here for a time, and gone out of existence. The old National Advocate was united with the Stateman, and called the Morning Herold, edited for a while by Carter & Conant, both of whom died a few years afterwards, and the paper became merged in some other journal. The Daily Advertiser was merged in the Express, and of the eight daily papers in existence in 1820, the only two now surviving are the Commercial Advertiser

The editor of the New York Heral Decame connected with the Few York press in the year 1825, first with the old National Advocate, which he edited for a time after Noah left it, and subsection of the state of the s quently as assistant editor in the Enquirer and the Courier and Enquirer. In 1832 he edited the Penasylvanian, in Philadelphia. In 1835 he commenced the publication of the New YORK HERALD, the price of which was at first fixed at one cent. Subequently the price was raised to two cents, and for a short time, about the year 1836, it was advanced to three cents, but fell back to its former standard of two cents, where it has ever since continued. It is worthy of remark that the HERALD was the first paper published in this city at two cents, there being no medium in 1835 between the price of the Sun and other penny papers and the sixpenny

press, as the large papers were called.

Commencing on a circulation exceeding that of most of the sixpenny papers then published, the sales of the HERALD gradually advanced, during the first two years of its existence, to six or seven thousand. Thus encouraged by the public, the proprietor of The New York Herald ventured to predict that the circulation would ultimately reach twenty thousand, and for this prediction he was ridiculed by the editors of the old slow sixpenny papers. A few years served to show the accuracy of his prediction, by the increase of his circulation to more than the amount named; and at the end of fifteen years after its establishment, the circulation of the HERALD reached forty thousand, or twice the amount aimed at by the proprietor, and considered extravagant by his cotemporaries. Even this large amount of circulation has continued to augment, during the last four years, in a still greater ratio, until it has reached its present daily issue of nearly sixty thousand.

Among the improvements introduced into the New York press since the establishment of the Herald, are the daily financial reports of the money market under the Wall street head, the early and prompt collection and publication of all kinds of intelligence, to say nothing of the improvements in the foreign news department, the extended system of reporting speeches of public men, and the proceedings of meetings of citizens and public institutions, as well as the establishment of an extensive system of foreign and domestic correspondence. Let any one examine the files of the old New York papers, published twenty years since, or previous to that time, and he will see how utterly neglected were all the matters referred to by the editors and managers of those old dull and sleepy concerns.

	DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN NEW YORK CITY IN 1820.
1	New York Gazette
ã	dercantile Advertiser
	Daily Advertiser
	Vational Advocate
i	Columbian 800
1	New York Evening Post 2,000
i	ommercial Advertiser 2,000
1	American
	Tetal
	DAILY PAPERS AND CIRCULATION IN 1835.
ì	New York Gazette
1	dercantile Advertiser 800
٠	Journal of Commerce
	Daily Advertiser 2,000
Ì	Courier & Enquirer
ì	New York Times
Ì	Commercial Advertiser 2,500
á	Evening Post 2,000
	American 1.09
	Evening Star
	Total
	This total should be reduced to 17,000 or 1,700 for
	each paper, which was the estimate at the lime.

to San		PENNY	PAPER	 	***
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Total	1			 11.6	101

by L.	Name. The Columbian. The Patriot.	Publishers. A. Spooner.
	The Columbian	A. Spooner.
	The Patriot	
544		C. K. Gawner.
ot.	National Advocate	
	N. Y. National Advocate	
1	The Statesman	
rs,	Morning Herald	
15,	Daily Advertiser	Dwight, Townsend & Co.
ed	Mercantile Advertiser.	A. Butler.
200	Evening Journal	
	Journal and Advocate	R. Fisher.
he	The Standard	
nd	The Times	
by		. Holland, Sanford & Davis.
	The Times.	
he	Evening Star	
ole	Democratic Chroniele	
e:	Do ily Bee	
222	Transcript	and the state of t
00	Planet.	
100	Daily Signal.	Park Renismin
h-	The Plebeian	
*	The Union	
	The Aurora	
	The New Era	Roll & Locks
	The Man.	
534	Daily Sentinel	
0.	Daily Sentinel	Charles King
	Evening Tatler	Dillon & Hoone
	Evening Tatler Morning Chronicle	J. W. Moore
	Daily News	J. I. O'Sollivan
		Kingsley, Burton & Co.
	New York Gazetee	
	THE TOTAL CHECKER	ang, ruther & co.

The Massachusetts Kansas Emilgration Society.

(From the Boston Atlas, June 1.)

The subscription to the Emigrant Aid Company is begun under very encouraging auspices. We understand that letters are received from every part of New England from persons who wish to emigrate to Kansas, and that arrangements are already in progress for directing a considerable German emigration thither. The books are now open in New York and in Worcester, and will be opened to-day in this city. We published in our paper of the 15th uit, a report of a committee of the company, setting forth its objects, and its general plan of operations. The following is the act of incorporation, showing the names of the corporators. It was passed at the last session of the Massachusetts Legislature, and in both houses without opposition:

the names of the corporators. It was passed at the last session of the Massachusetts Legislature, and in both houses without opposition:

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houre of Representative in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Sec. I. Benjamin C. Clarz, Isaac Livermore, Chas. Allen, Isaac Pavis, William G. Rates, Stephen C. Phillips, Charles C. Harswell, Alexander H. Bullock, Henry Wilson, James B. Whitzer, Samuel E. Sewell, Samuel G. Hove, James B. Green, Francis W. Bird. Ofts Clapp, Anson Burlingame, Ill. Thayer, and Otis Rich, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Massachusetts Emigrant Ald Company, for the purpose of assisting emigrants to actule in the West; and for this purpose they shall have all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties, restrictions, and labilities, set forth in the thirty eighth and forty fourth chapters of the Revined Statutes.

Sec. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed \$6,000,000. Said capital may be invested in rest and personal estate in this commonwealth to an amount exceeding \$20,000.

Sec. 3. The capital stock of said corporation shall be divided into shares of \$100 each; but no more than \$4 on the share shall be assessed during the year 1854, and no more than \$10 on the share shall be assessed in any an expert atterestive.

Sec. 4. At all meetings of the stockholders, each stockholder will be entitled to cast more than fifty votes on shares held by himself nor more than fifty votes on shares held by himself nor more than fifty votes on shares held by himself nor more than fifty votes on shares held by himself nor more than fifty votes on shares held by himself nor more than fifty votes on shares held by himself nor more than fifty votes on shares held by himself nor more than fifty votes on shares held by himself nor more than fifty votes on shares held by himself nor more than fifty votes on shares held by himself nor more than fifty votes on s

The corporators met at the State House in Boston on the 4th day of May, accepted the charter, and appointed a committee to report a plan of operation. That committee consisted of 12ii Thayer, Alexander H. Bulleck, and E. E. Hale, of Worcester, and Richard Hildreth and Otis Clapp, of Boston. The meeting adjourned to the 12th oil, when it again met and received the report of its committee above referred to, and further adjourned to Wednesday next for permanent organization.

Evening Star, by
Holland, Sanford &

The President has officially recognized Pradeincio Murguiondo as Vice Consul of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, for the port of Baltimore.

## THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

esting Sketch of the Political B of Mexico under Santa Anna's Gove TACUBAYA, May 18, 1854.

The newspapers in the United States, and more particularly the NEW YORK HERALD, often publish the events that take place in this republic, (we yet call our country a republic,) but such articles do not always contain the truth.

Perhaps for this reason the free press of the United States judge of us so unfavorably, attributing to the Mexicans the vices of their rulers. True it is, that reading our publications, and finding no discussion, no opposition, not even remonstrances against the acts of our government—as nothing is read in them except the praises with which the servile flatterers indulge the self-love of President Santa Anna and his Ministers-foreigners fall into the error of supposing that we are indeed a happy people, lawfully governed.

I cannot excuse myself from informing you of the reality, so as to enable your free press, as well as that of other countries, to form a proper judgment of our wretched condition, by drawing a true pic-ture, and placing before the eyes of the world the faithfully copied truth, hoping that the public writ-

ers will do us justice. I shall paint the past, the present, and the future, each in its true light, with a sincerity that cannot be denied, as it can be proven. This I shall do, and should any one doubt it, then the terms in which I do it, for the benefit of Mexican liberty, will not surprise them.

Mexico stands now on the edge of an abyss, and its perilous situation is due to the influence of the clergy in the acts of the government since the abdication of President Arista to the time of the death of the late Minister, Don Lucas Alaman—to the intrigues of the few owners of cotton factories, whose self and only interest we call national industry (industria del pais). and to the military power: all three supported by the self-interest and ambition of Gen. Santa Anna.

My object, in painting our situation, and in wishing its publication, cannot be surprising to any Mexican capable of a single sentiment of honor, and whose breast contains the love of national in dependence, as it appears that the Mexicans do not know that in all countries of Europe as well as in America the opinion in which they are held, in regard to their capacity and knowledge of the rights and privileges of a free man, is the most despicable that can be. But such an opinion is grounded on their apathy in not vindicating themselves, and in

their apathy in not vindicating themselves, and in presenting to the sight of the world the wonderful spectacle of a nation so regardless of its own interest as not to notice that its freedom is already lost, and that its nationality runs a deadly risk.

It appears, also, that the Mexicans do not see that a new civil war is near, very near, threatening with horrid vengeance and abundance of bloodshed, and that behind it there may not be more than an unavoidable ruin; and then no European power will help them in the days of their national agony.

Few, very few indeed—speaking of the generality of the people—Mexicans are well acquainted with the reality of Santa Anna's political course. Few are the persons, even in the large capitals of this republic, well informed of what has passed, and does pass at this very moment, to establish a monarchical government. The people of Mexico hear and see, and yet don't believe; but they are real facts which I shall disclose now, not expecting than to be contradicted, for there is no contradicting the truth.

real facts which I shall disclose now, not expecting them to be contradicted, for there is no contradicting the truth.

Dona Maria Cristina (Queen Mother of Spain) seeing the continual disorder, the frequent civil wars, and the numerous changes in the form of the government that the Mexicans were subjected to, sent some emissaries to Mexico to ascertain if it were possible at any cost to establish a monarchical government. Informed that the clergy retained their influence on the minds of the people, she resolved to try her plan of founding in Mexico a throne for her daughter Dona Louisa Fernanda. She made known her project to Louis Philippe, king of the French, and father of Louisa Fernanda's husband. He officed his assistance to her for the prosecution of the plan. Then Dona Maria Cristina obtained the consent of Isabel the Second, actual Queen of Spain, and consequently had the aid of her ministers.

I will not enter now into details of Dona Maria Cristina's works, reserving to myself the performance of this task to the time that circumstances will require me to do so. However, I shall not omit to say that the late Rishon of Maria Cristina's works, reserving to myself the performance of this task to the time that circumstances will require me to do so. However, I shall not omit to say that the late Rishon of Maria Cristina obtained the consent of the project. The two first named generals at different times and for different mains so hoth failed; then the others were spoken to, and though they did not make any formal engagement, and reflected to hend the movement, they made a compromise of making no opposition to its proclamation.

During these changes the time was employed by Dona Maria Cristina's agents in organizing the party and preparing public opinion under the patronage of the clerg.

When the field was thus ploughed, the Oncen of Spain, influenced by her Minister of Finance so to dispose of for account of Dona Maria Cristina's such sums as he might want in discharge of her orders, out of the royal trea

ders, out of the royal treasury of the department of Havana. This ambassador drew bills for more than one hundred thousand dollars, which were paid at sight, solely for the cost of establishing in this capital the new paper called *The Time*, "El Tiempo." With the publication of *The Time*, Bermudez de Castro began to spread all over the country the idea of exchanging for a monarchical government the re-Castro began to spread all over the country the idea of exchanging for a monarchical government the republican system. This work he performed with as unlimited freedom as he could desire, supported by the strong protection he had within the capital. Don Salvador Bermudez de Castro, during his residence in Mexico, kept up the ostentations customs of the Spanish court. His works in The Time were helped by several individuals of good social position, and amongst them by some distinguished young gentlemen who made if their duty to gratify the Spanish Minister, who entertained them with frequent cutertaloments at his table and many splendid balls.

By these means, Bermudez de Castro conquered

splendid balls.

By these means, Bermudez de Castro conquered their feelings and secured their assistance; for they helped him with great success in increasing the mo-

their feelings and secured their assistance: for they helped him with great success in increasing the monarchical party.

Mexico never enjoyed so much liberty of publishing private opinions as at that time, when every party could speak or write without any kind of reserve or restriction.

Don Lucas Alaman, chief and head leader of the monarchial club, up to that time had vainly tried the able man whom he wanted to confront the risk of an armed initiation to produce a first proclamamation and then the exchange of the system.

The intrigues put at work in Mexico soon began to produce very fruitful seeds of monarchy, which were spread all over the country, gaining ground under the care and ascendency of the churchmen, whose great treasures had been offered to the Queenmother, if they were necessary, to abate any difficulty which might arise to prevent the establishment of the system. To so tremendous a power was united the strong influence exercised by Dona Maria Cristina, (who had offered the assistance of six thousand regular troops from Havana, in case of need,) together with three millions of dollars ready to be disposed of for putting down obstacles, paying his own price to any one who could hasten the realization.

At such evidences the government of the United

his own price to any one who could hasten the realization.

At such evidences the government of the United States was quite alarmed, and believing it necessary to lose no time, hoisted up the flag of liberty in the front of this conspiracy, and against it: for it was a question of principles for North America and for the whole continent, and the United States could not then, does not now, and will never permit that in any place on the continent, and much less in a neighboring republic, the democratic principles to be destroyed, nor will she consent for any European power to interfere or influence the political free system of the American republics.

At the sight of the American flag on the frontier of the North, and before the castle of Uloa, the Mexicans might have opened their eyes; but they did not hear the voice of reason, which was the counsel of truth and triend ship, as well as of their own convenience, more than the advice of necessity; they did not acknowledge the political position of the United States, nor their own. They also denied the justice with which a new treaty was demanded to secure their freedom, together with the independence of the nation, then greatly in hazard.

The satisfaction asked for claims already settled, and yet unpaid, gave a reasonable pretext to the United States for the invasion of the Mexican terri-

The satisfaction asked for claims already settled, and yet unpaid, gave a reasonable pretext to the United States for the invasion of the Mexican territory, and afterwards for the war that followed, for the government of the United States was urgently moved to act without delay by its own aystem to protect American liberty, and show at the same time to all European nations that it is faithful to what the people of its nation consider n sacred duty, which all the power of Europe will not prevent them from performing on similar occasions, it being besides the self-interest of the United States ever to do so. The American government exerted itself, and did as much as it could do to prevent the conflict; it was impossible to do more in behalf of peace—the Mexicans did no justice to its sincerity.

General Santa Ana, who was they got of the

country, made known to President Polk his opinion and belief "that peace was necessary, and was convenient as urgent to save Mexico." President Polk giving credit to his words, placed his confidence in Santa Anna's promises, and an agreement took place permitting his landing at Vera Cruz; to this effect he ordered the chief of the blockading squadron to let him pass, and that the vessel—steamer Arabe—nightcome out of that port and proceed unmolested.

Afterwards, in the proclamation dated at Jalapa, the 11th of May, 1847, General Scott revealed to the Mexicans the motives of the war, again offering them an honorable peace, which would have saved the consequences he foretold, had the Mexicans believed the truths that he opened to them with purity and sincerity; and then they might have saved what they lost by the treaty of Guadalupe. But unhappily, the Mexicans, preferring a known deeption to a manifest truth, as clear as midday light, were at last abandoned by their deciver, who, with thirteen thousand soldiers, fled before five thousand Americans, leaving the capital defenceless; and then the Mexicans had to suffer the victorious American flag of liberty to float over the palace of heir government as a proof of their incredulity.

What else did General Scott advise for the Mexicans but an honorable peace? Did he not guarantee private property, the church's property and the liberal institutions? Why, then, did the Mexicans refuse these offers, giving no credit to those facts that were known to all? It was because Sonta Anna made the opposition—"Santa Anna, who had come to early it on with activity?

To whom was Santa Anna faithful? to whom true? He must have been false to either or to both parties. We ought to believe that General Scott was well acquainted with what had passed and was then passing at Mexico, when he said "that the monarchiest hand, and the compton of the permission of the capital else of the ray, he will say it, if it please him to do so. For my part, now, I will only recell to mind that Genera

in exile or in prison, which conduct very much resembles a very vile vengeance.

Again, after the treaty of peace was signed, the monarchists began to prosecute their work; but though they exerted themselves, all their power did not succeed in finding a general fit for the purpose, and able to confront the perils and dangers of the proclamation of monarchy. Alaman addressed an invitation to General Santa Anna, (the Knight Grand Cross of Charles the Third of Spain,) through his sister. Donna Francisca. Santa Anna accepted the invitation to perform his part after his accession to power, which, on account of the revolution of Guadalajara, Arista, then President, was obliged to chalastar and frimmphed, the monarchists joined Santa Anna's party, and negotiated his return, with his proclamation as President. He came again to Mexico, and again to be the raler of the country. Now, let me tell you how he has fulfilled his compromises: for I cannot forget that he has always disappointed the expectation of every party or person who placed confidence in him.

Santa Anna was obliged to follow the route marked out for him by Alaman; but after the death of this able politician, Santa Anna's ambition lost its restraint, and turned to be what he is. He closed the mouth of the Mexicans with the padlock of tyranny. He placed a spy into every family. He has driven out of the country every man that he feared for his liberal principles, whose families suffer the bitterness of orphanage. He is to make himself Emperor, as he has made himself great master of the distinguished and national order of the Knights of Guadalupe, Our Lady, and Virgin. This order he has re-established on purpose to chain with an oath of obcedience and fidelity all the bishops, generals, and high officers of every department, that none of them may make any opposition to his commands, as they have sworm submission to their great master's will and determination. He has titled himself "His Screen Highness ruins commercial trade. His Highness serency commands new h

been realized.

al territory. Such were Santa Anna's promises when he came back to Mexico. Alas' not one has heen realized.

Santa Anna's heart is always overpowered by ambition. He disarmed the National Guard, which cost nothing to the nation, and created a very costly army, to be employed in guarding his person. He attributes the demoralization of the Mexicans to other administrations, when it is exclusively the work of himself: for who but he has employed in the army immoral men? who but he has not paid respect to the laws? who but himself has prostituted the presidential chair with the most immoral deeds, converting into a brothel the residence of the supreme power of the nation? who but he has made a place of seduction of a bishop's palace at Tacubaya when occupied by him? All these faults he has committed as President; for it was the chief of the nation who made a colonel of a highwayman, general of a wife and sister trader, and the negoliator of his daughter's innocence, who made collector of a spy. Has it not been the chief of the nation who turned off from his chair the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, Ceballor, merely for his professing liberal principles! And who forbids the Mexicans to speak, to write, or to read, but President Santa Anna?

Santa Anna recalled the Jesuits, that they may help him in chaining liberal principles, in destroying the idea of freedom, and in proclaiming his tyranny; securing the dominion of the church over the minds and consciences of the ignorant, which are the seven-eighths of the population. But these churchmen find themselves now in greater risk than that which they wished to avoid. And the monarchists who recalled Santa Anna, find themselves also in the necessity of confussing that they have given life to a dead viper that bites them now.

At the present time everything is at risk in this country. Private properly, the church wealth, the life of individuals, the rights allowed to foreigners by treaties, the freedom of the people, the administration of justice, the laws, the

The consequence is, that the clergy see in him an enemy instead of a protector: the monarchists see a whipper devil instead of a real king; the merchants see the destroyer of commerce; the owners of factories see a deceiver; the agriculturists see a fool that brings poverty and misery over them; the proprietors see new and heavy taxes; the capitalists see forced loans and the risk of being robbed of their fortune; the poor see their misery, and that they are made soldiers by force or put in chains for speaking freely; the creditors of the public treasury see that they are not paid; the political men see that

the savage Indians are invading the States and committing atrocities with impunity; that the froatier are shandoned when an army of eight thousand troops stand on the other side of the divisor line, ready to cross it in a moment; while the Mexicans see that Santa Anna's intention is to make himself Emperor, at a time the government of the United States have declared that it will not consent to

any other kind of government than the democratic in America. Santa Amar una sa loose horse to realize his ambitious dreams, and sees not that, in his race, he must fall into a tomb where his treachery will bury him, never more to come out. For he has turned to his own personal advantage all the elements heaped by the Queen-mother of Spain, by the monarchists and the clergy—all of them deceived by him as President Polk was.

To make his plansless suspected, Santa Anna has offered to abdicate the crown in favor of Dona Louisa Fernanda, appointing her his successor to the throne of Mexico, as he is anthorized to do it by the national vote, calling so the vote given by his order, by the employes either in the army, in the navy, in the treasury and in the other departments, who were the only persons who did it, from the fear of losing their situations.

Santa Anna has raised an army, not to attend to the safety of the frontiers, nor to prosecute the Indians, nor to protect the citizens, nor to enforce the laws, but to support his tyranny and to shoot Mexicans: and in this army he has made officers of many ruffans from gaming houses, many youths just come out from schools, and many other young men without instruction and without merit. The troops are formed by fetching the people by force. However, these men are apt, and fit to threaten defence less citizens, though in the day of battle they be uncless.

Such is the present condition of the Mexicans, and the situation of this nation called republic, and there is no man residing here, whether Mexican or foreigner, who can say that this picture is not true. This state of things is the work of Santa Anna alone, for if we have no respect abroad, it is because he has taken it away from us. We have no credit, for he has made us lose it: we have no liberty, for he has paid they have no national territory, for he has polibile the foreign newspapers to be introduced here: we have no national territory, for he has yet dell even the spot under our own feet, as Judas sold Jesus

as the rest of the family, America, and at the same time requiring their assistance to recover his lost authority and dominion over his second son, Mexico.

North America, Europe's first born, now grown and married to that ever beloved beauty called Liberty, of whom Europe is the jealous widower, in discharge of his daty, has taken under his care and protection his younger brother Antilles, and his second brother Mexico, the better to defend the one against that triple tyranny, and the otheragainst the efforts of an old and cunning Queen, who is intiguing to re-establish the monarchical principle in the home of liberty, introducing, by deception and surprise, as a Queen, her daughter through the hole in sleeping room of Democracy (Brother Mexico's daughter.)

These facts prove that there, in the Old World, tyrants make alliances and efforts to support each other's tyranny, and that here, in the New World, (Santa Anna excepted.) Presidents, and leaders of free 'people, join themselves to procure the liberty of all inhabiting the earth, and to secure the principles of freedom, defending each other, and helping the afflicted.

And though in the blessed land of liberty tyrants spread the seeds of monarchy, wherever Europe can throw it, North America will pick it up to have it burnt on the altar of liberty.

Should the practice of this duty be wrongly judged by any of the brother republics, the United States of North America, ever faithful to its duty, will not fail to do what free people consider a saccred duty, which it would always fulfil with pleasure and without reluctance or delay, and, if not the present, the future generations shall acknowledge its generous action, and bless the United States for it.

And if, to preserve in the American continent the principles, rights and privileges of liberty and independence, it were at any time necessary for the United States to confront that triple alliance, I do really believe that its government and its people would not hesitate a single moment in hoisting the flag of berty in the front, and against the whole power of the tyrants, not fearing the consequences. For what could they be? In the first place, it is a glo-rious cause—the cause of liberty—and millions of feemen would appear near the kings, shaking on their thrones. Kings will think much about their interest before they declare an open war on liberty, when they themselves have so much to fear in Eu-rope, without crossing the occan in search of their ruin.

interest before they declare an open war on liberty, when they themselves have so much to fear in Europe, without crossing the ocean in search of their ruin.

A war in Europe, between tyrants sustaining a point of justice or convenience, is a very different thing—such a war should end by one losing more or less. But a war between liberty and tyramy has no other end but death to one and life to the other. And though it is true that liberty, on some occasions, has been sufficiated in Europe, this happened on account of having been sustained by the efforts of some thousands of free men only; but a strong nation cannot be subjugated, and I dare say not even attacked by undetermined thrones of European kings. In America, millions of freemen defend those liberal principles which have brought, and every day bring, thousands and thousands of Europeans to enjoy them—thus increasing the population, the wealth, and the power of the United States. And it might happen that before the first cannon shot was fired this side of the Atlantic, every one of the three allied kings were already lying in the tyrant's grave.

If the present European war has been necessary—if the assistance of England and France has been necessary—it is begause self-interest has obliged these two nations to help the Turks to keep up the equilibrium of European power, which, by the falling of Turkish dominion under the Russian, would be lost. This is the interest which caused France and England's help—of each other sending their navies to the Black Sea, and their soldiers to Constantinople, and not that noble and generous intent of giving assistance to the weak against the strong.

Self interest joined the buildog of England to the tiger of Gaul; self interest will join the wolf of Austria to the hyena of Prussia: self interest may oblige the lion of Hesperia to fall over the cat of Portugal; tor as the American cagle has threatened the panther of the wost was a self interest may oblige the lion of the gert in the self interest will plok the wolf of God

To these words I think it prudent and convenient To these words I think it prudent and convenient to add, "that as the American ruling principle is civil and religious freedom for all the inhabitants on earth," Mexico must yield to the same principle, for to prosecute it means peace and happiness—the reverse means misfortune and calamity.

Mexico ought to prevent that, as the North Fairopean eagle flew towards the west, the North American eagle (for an opposite principle) may fly towards the soyth.

Tug Tayra's Paintage.

An Interesting Literary Relie.

PROM GEORGE WASHINGTON TO GOVERNO
WIDDIE, OF VA., (NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

We have the pleasure to lay before our readers to-day a heretofore unpublished letter from George Washington. The original MS. remained in a house washington. The original MS. remained in a house in Westchester county during fifty years undiscovered, when it came into the possession of Mr. H. E. Riell, of the Star Hotel, Lispenard street, in this city. Washington was at this time but twenty-two years of age, but it seems that his wisdom was even then apparent, as he was entrusted with the conducting of important negotiations with the conducting of important negotiations with the Indians. One sentence shows that his religious principles were not quite so firmly established as they were when, later in life, he issued a general order against profanity. The letter, it will be seen, is one hundred years old to-day:—

fanity. The letter, it will be seen, is one hundred years old to-day:—

HONDRABLE SIE—

The Half King, with about 25 Familys contg. near 80 Persons including women and children arriv'd here last night. He has given me some acct of the Twigtnee's Wyandotts and several other Nations of Indians which I have transmitted to your Honour by an express as you enquired circumstantially in your last and I was then unable to give any acct, at all of them.

The French early in the spring sent a speech to the Wyandotts, Twignees, and their Allies and desird them to take up the Hatchet and start to Ohio and their cut of the Inhabitants with all the English thereon, this the big Kettle acquainted the Half King with and at the same time assurd him with their good intentions of assisting the 6 Nations and their Brother's the English agt, the French and that they only waited to see us begin I have enclosed the speech of the Cheefs to which was added another from the Warriors informing that they were busy in councilling with the Chippeways, Ottoways &c. and striving to bring all into the same mind with themselves, they desire the 6 Nations, Virginian's and Pennsylvanians not to doubt but that they shall accomplish their designs in this and when they do will send word thereof.

Monneatoocha was sent by the Half King abt. 5 nights ago to the Logs Town with 4 French scalps two of which was to be sent to the Wyandotts &c. and the other two to the 6 Nations telling them that the French had tricked them out of their lands for which with their Brother's the English who joyn'd hand in hand they had let them feel the wait of their Hatchet which was but trifling yet as it only lay'd an 36 for that they intd. with their brothers to drive the French beyond the Lakes. Monacatoocha has order's to draw all the Indians from Ohlo and then repair to our Camp

I proposed to the Half King sending their women and children into the lands from the steam and children into the Indians from the content of the steam and children into the Indians from the s

the French beyond the Lakes. Monacatoocha has order's to draw all the Indians from Ohlo and then repair to our Camp

I proposed to the Half King sending their women and children into the Inhabitants, for as they must be supported by us it may be done at less expense there than here beside this, there may another good attend it, their children may imbibe the principles of love and friendship in a stronger degree which if taken when young is generally more him and lasting—He told me he would consider of it and give answer when Monacatoocha arrived. I hope this will be agreeable to your Honour who I wrote to before on this head, without receiv'g an answer—we find it very difficult procuring provisions for them as they equally with our own men which is unavoidable without turning them adrift entirely—Montour would be of singular use to me here at this present, in conversing with the Indians for I have no Person's that I can put any dependence in: I make use of all the influence I can to engage them warmly on our side, and flatter myself that I am not unsuccessful, but for want of a better acquaintance with their customs I am often at a loss how to behave and should be relieved from many anxious fears of offendg. them if Montour was here to assist me and as he is in the governm'nts employt. I hope your Honr. will think with me his services cannot be apply'd to so gt advantage as here upon this occasion.

There was 3 French Deserters met a few days

your Honr. will think with me his services cannot be apply'd to so gt advantage as here upon this occasion.

There was 3 French Deserters met a few days (one an Englishman) at Loyal henning going to Virga, by one Crawford a Man of veracity who was assured by them that there was two Maylr Traders confind in Iron's at the Fort when Sieur, De, Tumonville was Detach'd and at the same time that he departed for this another Party of 50 was sent down Ohio to kill or take Prisoner's all the English they'd meet with, They also assure us that Tumonvilles pas all chosen Men fixed upon for this Enterprise they likewise confirm the report the Prisoner's gave that 1100 men were now in the Fort and Reinforce'is expected.

If the whole Detach't, of the French behave with no more Resolution than this chosen Party did I flatter myself we shall have no gt. trouble in driving them to the d—— Montreal tho I took 40 men under my Com'd, when I marched out yet the darkness of the night was so great that by wandering a Little from the main body 7 were lost—and but 33 lingag'd there was also but 7 Indians with arms two of which were Boys one Dinwiddle Yr. Honrs. God Son, who behavd well in action there were 5, or 6 other Indians, who served to knock the poor unhappy wounded in the head and bereiv'd them of their scalps—So that we had but 40 Men with which we tried and took 32 or 3 men besides others who may have escaped—one we have certain acct, did.

We have just finish'd a small palisado'd Fort in which with my small number's I shall not fear the attack of 540 men.

There is three separate strings of Wampum which the Half King has desird me to send one is from the Warriors to confirm theirs and the other (white) is from Monachatooche and since writing the above there has arriv'd two Indians from Moskingam who inform that the Wyandotts &c. are ready to strike so soon as they hear the 6 Nation's and English have.

June ve 3d 1754.

I am Yr. Honrs. most Obt. & most Hubl. Ser.
From our Camp &c.,
June ye 3d, 1754.
G: WASHINGTON.

June ye 3d, 1754.

Singular Occurrence in Philadelphia.—Yesterday afternoon, during the heavy storm, just after the great clap of thunder which startled the city, the centre of the street at the intersection of Sixth and Christian streets, caved in with a tremendous noise, leaving a lange circular classm, over twenty feet in diameter, and some thirty feet in depth. Several carts were but a short distance from the spot at the time of the occurrence, and made a narrow escape from destruction, for by some unaccountable phenomenon, the whole of the great mass of earth which fell in disappeared in the cavity beneath. Persons in the neighboring houses, alarmed as by the shock of an earthquake, rushed out into the street, and a large crowd was soon collected. The main water pipe was carried away by the fall, and the water poured into the pit, thus aiding in washing away the mass of earth by carrying it into the culvert, which was also broken through. There are various theories as to the cause of the occurrence. One is that there must have been a quick-sand in the vicinity, and that the lightning which accompanied the clap of thunder struck some neighboring lightning rod connecting with the water pipe or culvert, the shock of which caused the cave in It however seems probable that the culvert was broken through before, and was gradually washing away the earth which fell into it. The anthorities of the district were soon summoned to the scene, and a temporary fence erected around the chasms some distance from the edges. For some hours after the first cave in the impending edges continued to fall in at intervals, as the chasm was much wider some distance down than at the top.—Philadelphia American, May 31.

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.—The reports thus.

Health of New Orlbans.—The reports thus far justify our prediction that the present summer will be a very healthy one. The Charity Hospitai report exhibits a total of deaths for the week ending yesterday of eighteen. The usual proportion of deaths in the hospital to those in the whole city is one-third; so that it would be fair to estimate the total deaths in the city for the last week at 54, or one out of 2.777 of our people, estimating the total population at 150,000. The number of deaths at the hospital does not exhibit so great a falling off on the same week last year as the admissions, which, during the week ending the 21st May, exceeded those of last year by seventy-five; so also in the same week of 1858 there were remaining in the hospital 462; last week there were 302. These facts show a very satisfactory state of health. Thus far, by the most diligent inquiry, we have been unable to discover the slightest traces of a single case of yellow fever. Last year the first case occurred on the 4th May. We confidently believe that there will be no epidemic, and we fervertly hope and expect that the terrible pestilence of last season was the last dying effort of this great plague of our city.—New Orleans Delta, May 22.

For Leberta.—The ship Sophia Walker, which HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS .- The reports thus.

Delta, May 22.

For Liberal.—The ship Sophia Walker, which arrived here four days ago from Baltimore and Norfolk, with emigrants for Liberia, took in on Saturday an additional number for the same place, making in all about 24s colored persons, who will proceed directly from this port for the African coast. The embarkation took place at Venus' Point, in Savanah river, and was superintended by Rev. Mr. McLain, the efficient secretary and agent of the American Colonization Society. It is supposed the passage across the Atlantic will occupy about thirty-five days. Although the vessel is one of larger class than usually goes out, there was a goodly number of applicents who could not be accommodated. Sow a of them will proceed to Baltimore, and there embry a houst simultaneously with the Sophia W liker. Among the passengers by the S. W., we learr, there are several colored preachers and doctors. We understand that Rev. Mr. Clark, a Baptist r Assionary to Africa, goes out in this vessel.

We further learn that a vessel will media at Savanah some time in the full to take of about twenty congrants from Georgia, who were, disappointed in their desire to leave at this time, and to carry such sothers as may be ready to embark at this place.

Sucannah Georgian, Moy 20.